TOO MUCH

For that reason, and to make room for fall stock, we FANNEL, ALPACA, DRAP D' ETE, SERGE, are now selling our \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$24 suits for men at \$14.90. These are in the finest makes of Hockanum Worsted, Pall Malls, Cheviots, black to the trade. All prices, all sizes. and in colors, Cassimeres, etc.

suits reduced to \$3.90, and all-wool Jersey Suits at \$2.19.

5& 7 West Washington St.

Occasional light rains.

RELIEF

SEERSUCKER, MOHAIR and SILK

LADIES' and MISSES'

Good Stlye, Perfect Fitting.

- SMOKE -

UNION LEAGUE CLUB CIGARS

PRICE, : : : 10 cents.

OFFICIAL CROP BULLETIN.

Harvesting Begun in Indiana, but Recent

Rains Make Sunshine in Demand.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following is

the weather crop bulletin issued by the

"The temperature during the past week has been normal in the gulf region, above the normal cast of the Mississippi and below to the westward. The mean daily

temperature in Indiana and Ohio has been

"The weather is favorable for all crops;

corn never looked better; there is an aver-

age yield of wheat and oats, and cotton is

and Wisconsin conditions are favorable to

DEATH FOR EXCURSIONISTS.

Part of a Train with Fifteen Coaches Pitches

Down an Embankment.

MURPHY: HIBBEN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS. ETC.

(Wholesale Exclusively.) NVITE special attention of the trade to our large exhibit of FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, HEMP CARPETS, ETC.

Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG Chicago & St. Louis. BIG TE.

BULLETIN.

NEW PICNIC GROUNDS, within 20 yards of the station. Nice lake, spiendid grove, and plenty of good water. Maxwell Station, only twenty-two miles from Indianapolis. Liberal excursion rates for picnic parties. Call at the "Big Four" odices. EXCURSION TO BATESVILLE, June 30, July 1 and 2, on account of commencement exercises Old-enbury College. The "Big Four" will sell tickets at one and one-third fare for the round trip, good going on above dates, and returning up to and in-

IMPORTANT CHANGE

OF TIME ON

WE STILL HAVE

5-Trains-5

Ticket Offices—Corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. Depart—*3:45 am | 10:55 am *2:59 pm *3:30 pm

Patting a Bullet in His Own Brain.

ing affair occurred at McKeesport at 10:30 o'clock last night, resulting in the death of William Myers and the serious injury of Mrs. William Harding. Both are married. Myers, it is said, had been making love to Mrs. Harding for several months.

lies attended a picnic. Myers began his renewal of love for Mrs. Harding at the pienic, to which Mrs. Harding paid but little attention. Myers wanted to dance out in the yard to lock up his chicken-coop Just as Harding went in the yard, Myers said to Mrs. Harding: "Will you love me?"

Mrs. Harding replied "No," whereupon Myers shot her twice in the breast. He then put a bullet in his own brain, dying immediately. Mrs. Harding will likely recover. Myers and Harding were mill-workers and had homes close together.

Will Stand by the Iron-Workers. CHICAGO, June 21 .- Molders' Union No. 239 held a meeting last night and decided workers in their strike by refusing to do turning home Thursday evening, when she any molding in the architectual line in | was assaulted. the foundries. This order goes into effect of 2,000 molders of the city who are engaged in that class of work.

Homeopaths' Big Congress, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21 .- At the international congress of homepaths yesterday the opening address was delivered by Charles Gatchell, of Ann Arbor, Mich. pers were read by Dr. George A. Hall, Dr. E. H. Pratt and Dr. J. J. Thompson. of Chi-cago: Dr. M. J. Chapman, of Pittsburg, and Dr. William Owen, sr., of Cincinnati.

Anaconda Deal Said to Be a Fact. SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 .- It is learned on reliable anthority that the Anaconda mines at Butte have been sold. The deal

Soothin', Coolin'.

COATS and VESTS

Also Children's \$5 and \$6 TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

For present and early Fall deliveries. We are selling agents, and control, in this territory, the leading brands, and are in position to command attention of largest buyers.

EXCURSION TO FT. WAYNE. Catholic Knights of St. John, June 24. For particulars see bills.

SONS OF VETERANS' ENCAMPMENT, at La-fayette, Ind., June 23 to 26. \$1.90 for the round trip. Tickets good going June 21 and 22, good to return till the 26th.

Rev. Oscar McCulioch and party will start for Europe via the Southwestern Limited of the "Big Four."

June 24. There are a few berths diseagaged in the special sleeper, which he has chartered for the occasion. This is an opportunity for those going to New York or Europe to join a pleasant party, and be assured of good accommodation. Call at the "Big Four ticket office, No. 1 East Washington street, for particulars. particulars.

For full particulars regarding sleeping cars, time, rates, etc., inquire at the "Big 4" offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and at the Union Station.

Commencing Sunday. June 21, 1891, trains

for points East and South.

*12:35 am †9:20 am *11:25 am †7:45 pm *10:55 pm †Daily except Sunday. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

WILL YOU LOVE ME?

She Would Not, and He Shot Her, Afterward

CLEVELAND, O., June 21 .- An excursion PITTSBURG, June 21 .- A sensational shoottrain of fifteen coaches left this city for Oak Point, a pleasure resort on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway, about twenty miles west of here, early this afternoon. The engine was running with the tender in front, and when two miles west of Dover, jumped the track, causing the Yesterday the Myers and Harding fami-

rails to spread, ditching the train. The engine went down the embankment pulling one car with it. The next two coaches were telescoped with Mrs. Harding, but she refused to be farmers living near the railroad his partner in the dance, not caring to arouse the jealousy of Mrs. Myers. Myers the passengers undurt began the work of also wanted to sell his property and elope to Germany with Mrs. Harding, but she was filled with the screams of the injured did not think he was in earnest, and gave it | and the frightened women in the shattered little notice. After the picnic the Myers | coaches. Only one person, Henry Rodgers, and Harding families went home together. was killed outright. At least tifteen and with the exception of Mrs. Myers, who had possibly more, were injured. The accident gone on ahead. As the party reached the was in an out-of-the-way place, and the Myers home, Mr. Harding invited Myers to particulars are scarce. his house. On their arrival Harding went DEAD BY THE TRACKS.

of Ohio."

Sad Fate of a Little Minnesota Girl W Was Missing.

DELANO, Minn., June 21 .- The body of Annie Brunder, aged thirteen, was found a few rods from the railroad track, between Montrose and Waverly, last night. She

Her parents, supposing she had spent the night with friends, were not anxious about her until Friday evening came and she had not yet returned. They then became alarmed, and at once instituted a search. When found her hands were tied behind her feet tied together, and her apron tied tightly around her face. Suspicion points strongly toward John Mazue, a fifteen-year-

More Wheat Damaged.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21 .- A heavy wind and rain-storm did much damage to crops in Sedgwick, Kingman and Pratt counties early this morning. The wind blew a gale, and the rain fell in torrents. The principal

DEATH OF JOSEPH E. M'DONALD

Through Weeks of Suffering the Eminent Man Reaches the End of His Career.

Persevering as a Youth, He Acquired the Strength of Character and Honesty of Purpose That Distinguished All His Labors.

Thorough in His Knowledge of the Law, He Was a Master in His Profession.

Notable Cases in Which His Great Force of Reasoning Brought Victory to His Side from Juries and the Bench.

An Unswerving Democrat, He Never Sacrificed Principle for Expediency.

His Influence Was Always Against Trickery in Politics-Relations to Public Men and Affairs-Estimates of His Character.



JOSEPH E. MCDONALD.

His Death, After Weeks of Suffering, Closes a Distinguished Life.

At 11:35 o'clock last night the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, at his residence, No. 564 North Meridian street, died, after weeks of suffering from what was supposed to be cancer of the stomach. While he did not complain previous to his being confined to his room, temperature has been markedly above the normal in the extreme Northwest, the lake region and in New England, It should be noted that this excess occurred before the growing season. Since March 1 the friends observed the symptoms of bad health and growing physical weakness. During the worst phases of his sickness, as they began the early part of this month, his physician recognized that it was only a seasonal temperature has been very nearly normal east of the Mississippi river.

The rain-fall during the week has been largely in excess in all districts except on largely in excess in all districts e the immediate lower lakes coast, in the Ohio valley, the middle Atlantic States, except in a few localities in the interior of ning of the past week this became a matter only of a few days, and on Saturday only a Georgia and South Carolina. The greatest few hours. During all this time inquiries excess above the normal has been 3.8 at from every part of the country came to the from every part of the country came to the Huron and 3.9 inches at Concordia, Kan.
The precipitation since Jan. 1 has been deficient in the Mississippi valley, in Indiana, lower Michigan and immediately on the gulf. The greatest departures below the normal are 11.1 inches at New Orleans and 11.2 inches at Palestine. The greatest are

11.3 inches at Palestine. The greatest excesses have been in Florida and Wyoming, where more than two and a half times the usual amount of precipitation has occurred, and at Cheyenne, Wyo., and Santa Fe, Mo., where more than double the usual amount lease of life might be extended a week or During the last days of the past week more. His stomach for days refused food, and then came a brief spell when a little nutriment was again administered much improved. More sunshine is much needed. In Iowa and Nebraska there was too much rain during the past week for best crop conditions, corn especially needing sunshine. Slight damage by hail in southwest Nebraska. In Michigan vomiting. By night he recovered partially all crops, although sunshine and warmth are needed. Drought is broken in Michigan. Hay is reported less than a half crop in told his wife and those about his bedside to ville. from the effects of these attacks, and slept retire, as he would be with them in the "In Ohio and Indiana the rain-fall has been badly distributed. Wheat harvest morning. While hopeful, they did not has begun in Indiana. Crops are heavy. expect Weeds somewhat troublesome in portions him. evening before, the disease sapping his vitality little by little. In the morning it at Lafayette. Here he remained five years was observed by his physician that but little more life was left to his distinguished patient, and the worst symptom was noted in the failure to assimilate the little food that was given him by injection. As during the slow and painful process of his disease, Mr. McDonald was conscious. brave, and ready to die. Dr. Runnels, his physician, thought this condition might last many hours, but dur-, selected library of Dr. Israel T. Canby, ing the afternoon all treatment was abandoned and the family waited the end, measuring each hour with hearts sore with grief. At So'clock, in response to Mr. study the higher branches with success, McDonald's wish, the Rev. Dr. Haines, of supporting himself by working at the sadthe First, and the elders of the dler's trade at spare moments. He contin-Second Presbyterian Church came to his bedside. There Dr. Haines adminis-Joseph A. Milburn, the pastor of the Second Church, into the membership of which Mr. McDonald and his wife were re- canal. In 1840 he entered Asbury Universiceived a few days ago, being absent from

This was the last sad office preparatory to the end and Mr. McDonald, in receiving the sacrament, said with all the firmness he could command, "I desire to give public testimony of my unbounded faith in the saving power of Christ." He then shook hands, saying, "I will receive no more visitors," with Dr. Haines and the elders, who were Messrs. John M. Butler, W. S. Hubbard, D. W. Coffin, John S. Spann, Gen. T. A. Morris and Judge Lewis C. Walker. In the room at the time were the immediate famlly of the ex-Senator, his niece, Miss Jessie McDonald, of Washington City; his sister, Mrs. Marsh, of Hamilton, and her daughter, Mrs. Shepherd. After the sacrament, Dr. Runnels stepped to lived about a quarter of a mile from Mont- asked, "Mr. McDonald do you contemthat they would aid the architectual iron- rose, and had been to school, and was re- plate the change with trepidation or fear?" "Not in the least," was the reply, and the distinguished man resigned himself to wait

until death should claim him. PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE. His illness was of a most distressing and at times painful character, but from first to last he bore it with great patience, and as old boy of Montrose, and if it be confirmed consideration for the comfort of others was Malcol he will probably never live to be tried by of a marked character, and impressed it- jority. self upon all who came near him while up- Mr. McDonald was re-elected prosecuting on his bed of pain. Dr. O. S. Runnels, his attorney over Robert Evans, a prominent physician, noticed this characteristic of his lawyer and politician, in August, 1845, patient, and the great will power which triumphed over weakness of body. "This disease." said the Doctor, "from Mr. Me-ville and, continuing the practice of law, Donald's account, must have begun fully lived there until 1859. He was elected to three years ago, as he has been conscious of | the Thirty-first Congress from what was damage was done to wheat and oats. Corn a disturbed stomach for about that time, the Eighth district, in 1849 and served one

became continuous and very painful, and opiates were given to
afford relief. At 8 o'clock last night Dr.
Runnels again visited the bedside of his
patient, who for the first time failed to
greet him,—but when asked whether
he would take some, medicine, received a prompt and firm answer
in the affirmative. From that time on, the
patient lay in a comaiose condition. At 9
o'clock the irregular breathing, indicactive of the end, began, and
active of the end, began, and
acourt, with the late Judge David Davis on
the bench, that the latter remarked: "If
what Mr. McDonald says is not the law it
onght to be the law." As a lawyer Mr.
Runnels returned again to his
located to law." As a lawyer Mr.
Runnels returned again to his
o'clock, and remained till
all was over. He said it was simply a falling asleep in deart without pain or strugingle. As the breathing seemed
about to cease the Doctor watched

and Earnest in His Honesty.

In estimating Mr. McDonald as a lawyer,
while some are not disposed to allow him
the some are not disposed to allow him
the some are not disposed to allow him
the some are not disposed to allow him
first place as an advocate, all his brethren
of the notable case, which bears the
title, The Late Corporation of the Church
of Letter-Day Saints et al.
Appellants, vs. the United States.' We appeared for the appellants and lost the case,
but it is one that will come back again. I
think by Mr. McDonald's work, and my assistance, that we saved the Mormons a
the United States.' We appeared for the appellants and lost the case,
but it is one that will come back again. I
think by Mr. McDonald's work, and my assistance, that we saved the Mormons at
the United States.' We appeared for the appellants and lost the case,
but it is one that will come back again. I
think by Mr. McDonald's work, and my assistance, that we saved the Mormons at
the United States.' We appeared for the appellants and lost the case,
but it is one that will come back again. I
think by Mr. McDonald's work, and my asthe feeble pulse, and his words, "It is over," announced the dissolution of soul and body. There were present at the last moment Mrs. McDorald, Malcom Mc-Donald, his son, Mrs. Marsh and daughter, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Jessie McDonald, J. B. Caldwell, son-in-law, of Jefferson-ville, and William D. Kerr, of this city. Other friends of the family who were waiting the end were quietly notified, and several called to offer sympath; and all possible assistance. During the day Mr. McDonald had communicated in his client's cause, and in his profound certain desires as to the funeral arrangefuneral has been set for 3 o'clock Wednes-

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

High Position Attained Through Perseverance and Faithfulness. Joseph Ewing McDonald was born in Butler county, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1819. He was the son of John McDonald, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch extraction, and a strength on the right side of any case. farmer by occupation. He was a man of no matter how much it might be insterling worth, determined, industrious and self-sacrificing, and died while his son and pick up a case about which he previ-Joseph was yet in his infancy, the boy thus ously had known nothing, and manage it having many burdens and responsibilities placed upon him. The mother, Eleanor Piatt McDonald, had as her ancestors French Huguenets, who located first in New Jersey and afterwards permanently in Ohio. ence that made itself felt for good. Her | years. "When, in 1852, as a boy," he conambition was to educate her children and | tinged, "I went to Wabash College, he was their amusement and instruction she wrote | fordsville. That circuit was then composed it will be seen that for the early time and | lege days I frequently attended the the rude surroundings in which she lived she was a woman of unusual education and culture. Both she and her husband were earnest members of the United Presbyterian Church, and the memory of this fact had doubtless much to do with the ex-Senator becoming a member of the Presby-terian Church in the last days of his life. Several years after the death of John Mc-Donald his widow was married to John Kerr, in Fairfield township, Butler county, Ohio. The second husband was a native of Ireland, a frugal, industrious farmer, and the father of four sons and three daughters. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and moved with his family in the fall of 1826 to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he entered land and cleared a farm in what was then an almost

upon that profession. In his twelfth year, with thoughts of the law still in his head, he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade and nine months, three months of the time being spent in school, this having been given him from his apprenticeship by his employers because of his faithfulness. When seventeen years old he was proticient in the common English branches. His favorite study was history, and his retentive memory enabled him to retain and quote with readiness and accuracy through his whole life the facts he had acquired in his youth. During his apprenticeship he had access to the extensive and wellfordsville. At the age of eighteen he entered Wabash College, and began to ued his studies at college till the spring of 1840, except for a short period in the spring of 1830, when he acted with the engineer corps of the State, then engaged in surveying the bed for the Wabash and Erie ty, where he remained six months, whence he returned to Crawfordsville and taught school for a period of six months.

HE BECOMES A LAWYER. In the spring of 1841 he went to Williamsport, Ind., and clerked in the store of his brother, James McDonald, for one year. In the spring of 1842, with Zebulon Beard, of Lafayette, one of the first lawyers of the State, as his preceptor, he began the study of law and advanced rapidly in study, his quick and firm grasp of its principles being noted as remarkable. In 1843 he was admitted to practice upon examination by Judges Blackford, Dewey and Sullivan, of the Supreme Court. He was nominated as a Democrat for the office of prosecuting attorney before he received his license over Robert Jones, a Whig, who was a prominent member of the Lafayette bar. This was the first election of that class of officers by the people, they having formerly been chosen by the Legislature. On Dec. 25, 1844, he was married to Nancy Ruth Buell, at Williamsport, the daughter of Dr. Buell, a prominent physician and surgeon would have done credit to a stoic. His consideration for the comfort of others was

was consummated last Friday. The sellers are Lloyd Tevis and J. B. Haggin, and the new owners are a number of English capitally and the works were partially was \$25,000,000.

fellowship. He was always polite and too, one of the lawyers for the parties who gracious, especially so to the younger known as the Baxter liquor law.

"Mr. Lincoln said in answer that he had no doubt I was right, and added that he never could believe there were so many members of the bar. He was not what is termed a jury lawyer, for the reason that he was too honest to indulge in emo tional and picturesque elocution, even had knowledge of the principles of jurispru-dence. His clear and forceful expression gave enlightenment to the twelve honest men and true who sat in the box. An eminent lawyer has said of Mr. Mc-Donald that no man in Indiana was so well-grounded and settled in the principles of law. This thorough legal education, coupled with his instinctively quick perception of right and wrong, made him perhaps the most formidable lawyer in the perhaps the most formidable lawyer in th with ability and success. No matter what the surprise might be in the case, Mr. Mc-Donald always alighted upon his feet and was ready with his answer.

HOW HIS PARTNER REGARDED HIM. Speaking of his acquaintance with Mr. Her reputation was that of a woman of McDonald, Mr. John M. Butler, his law superior order of intellect, with an influ- partner, said he had known him well for forty ambition was to educate her children and tinned, "I went to Wabash College, he was strongest and best equipped members. In make them worthy members of society. For the leading member of the bar at Crawmany sketches and scraps of song, by which of six or seven counties. During my colcourt at Crawfordsville to hear the great lawyers argue important cases. I remember to have heard Senator Voorhees's first bitter or uncalled for remark regarding any great law speech in the old court-house at person. Of course it has been necessary at that place. I also heard Senator Hanne- some times in court to speak plainly and gan, R. C. Gregory and Zebulon Beard, all even barshly with regard to persons and circumstances, but he has always done it in as tender a manner as was possible. I law with Zebulon Beard, who was perhaps unexcelled in Indiana, at least, for his profound knowledge of law and his ability to clearly present any legal question. That Mr. McDonald as his pupil fully equaled his preceptor, and in many points excelled him. I do not think there can be any doubt. cleared a farm in what was then an almost unbroken forest. At that time Joseph was about seven years old. He remained on the farm until twelve years old. excepting two years spent at Crawfordsville attending school. Mr. Kerr died in 1856, at the residence of Mr. McDonald in Crawfordsville. Mr. McDonald's sons, Ezekiel and Malcolm, attended my school. By reason of being the teacher of his sons my acquaintance with him rapidly ripened into an intimate friendship. While teaching for three years, I read law, and in 1861 began the practice in Crawfordsville. In 1859 Mr. McDonald formed a law partnership in Indianapolis formed a law partnership in Indianapolis with Judge A. L. Roache, but he continued his practice at Crawfordsville for a year o more. That partnership was dissolved in 1869, and thereupon Mr. McDonald and his son Ezekiel formed a partnership. I did not come to Indianapolis until Jan. 1, 1871,

at which time I became a member of the firm of McDonald, Butler & McDonald. INTIMACY AND CONFIDENCE. "From that day forward," continued Mr. Butler, "Mr. McDonald and I have been on the closest terms of intimacy and personal confidence. Of this intimacy I can say with truth that for something over the twenty years we have been in business. not one word has been said, not one feeling has been indulged in by either with reference to the other, that either would wish to withdraw or qualify. Recently, since his illness began, he wrote to me on this subject from Washington expressing profound gratitude that such had been the case, that there had been such perfect trust and confidence between us. These years of close intimacy have only deepened my love and respect for him, as a man superior in every possible regard. I have always considered him more as an elder brother than as a business partner. We have seemed to grow closer together by our continued business intercourse and social

"Death has been busy in Mr. McDonald's family during our partnership. His first and second wives, two sons, his only daughter and two daughters-in-law have died during that period, leaving only one son of his family living. Although differing in politics, that difference has never in any degree caused any friction or feeling bebest sense of that word, he was tolerant of the views of others. While he was as firm as the everlasting hills in his convictions of right and wrong as to political policies and measures, he accorded to other men the right to hold and express convictions, although they differed radically from his own. On every material question that arose during the troublous times of this country he was on the right side. I have always firmly believed that he personally saved the State of Indiana from dire results that would have ensued except for his determined opposition to members of his own party and his determination that the government of the United States should be preserved. I shall never forget some interviews that took place during the war, and long before I had any idea of ever being his business partner. He was a stanch supporter of the government and the Union during the war, which cannot be said of many of the mem-bers of the party to wnich he belonged. A FRIEND OF MORTON.

"During all his official life," Mr. Butler said, "Governor Morton was a warm, personal friend of Mr. McDonald. The last

Sept. 12, 1868, and which was tried in the in error, I thought that their real purpose pressed by his manner, which was that of Marion County Criminal Court. He was, went no further than what they claimed

PRACTICE OF LATER YEARS. About five years ago Mr. McDonald and Mr. Butler entered into partnership with Richard J. Bright and Mr. Simons, in Washington city, as a branch firm from the one in this city. In that partnership Mr. Me-Donald and Mr. Butler represented a single interest, they being equal there and here. The name of the Washington firm was Mc-Donald, Simons & Bright, although Mr. Butler's name appeared on the letter-head as one of them. "Some two and a half & Fay. Since the formation of that firm mecessity for it. His reply was almost in Mr. McDonald has devoted a large part of these words: 'Well, you have guessed me his time to its business. This has largely contribute the butcher there would not be much meat Inited States Court the Supreme Court of and departmental work, which constitutes the most difficult one I have to meet. When a very large part of the practice of Wash- a man deserts to go over to the enemy, and ington attorneys. I have not personally taken any active part in the conduct of the but when one of our soldiers on picket gets litigation of that firm, except where it has thinking of home and breaks for tall timhad some cases in the Supreme Court of the ber to see Saily and the little ones I never United States, but have devoted my time to the firm here, while Mr. McDonald has given the major part of his time and ser-vice to the interests of the Washington of-

"In the death of Mr. McDonald the bar account of some informality and had not of Indiana and of the United States." Mr. yet been sent back. Then he added that Butler further remarked, "loses one of its religious principle I have never known a better man. In all our intercourse I have never heard him make use of language that would not be perfectly proper in a drawing room in the presence of ladies. I have never heard him make a slighting. single harsh feeling against him. So far as I know, he has not only the respect, but the first position, and retained it with inpolitical shades of belief. He has to-day the respect of all the leading men of the United States, regardless of party affiliations. In a word, he will be remembered as a grand and noble specimen of American principles.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY CASE.

Mr. McDonald's Account of His Defense of Milligan, Bowles and Horsey. Mr. McDonald's connection with the case of the United States against Bowles, Milligan and Horsey as their attorney gave him national notice. Of all the Democrats in Indiana except those who went into the field, he perhaps was most prominent as a war man of his party. For this reason he was specially needed by these men cailed to answer the charge of conspiracy and treason against the government. Some time ago Mr. McDonald gave to a newspaper man an interesting account of his relation to this celebrated case and what he did toward securing the pardon of these

Circle, as they were called. "I was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1864 against Governor Morton." said Mr. McDonald. "Some time during two judges in this district. "Governor Hendricks and myself took city a secret organization known as the Sons of Liberty. It was an organization of with the Supreme Court. We then sought which I was never a member, and I was | an interview with President Johnson, who always opposed to its existence. In the was occupying a room in the Treasury midst of the canvass the leaders of that body | Building, not having as yet taken posses were arrested on the charge conspiracy; and among those who were afterward tried were Milligan, Bowles and Horsey, all residents of Indiana. Milligan and Bowles were volved in the conspiracy to assessinate men of some note and influence in their lo calities, but Horsey was an entirely un-known man outside of a very humble circle

Sons of Liberty or Knights of the Golden

"Their arrest took place during the canvass, and a military commission was organized to try them, which began proceedings | McDonald says of what occurred:
in the United States Circuit Court room and continued till November, when the formed the President that I was obliged to tween us. While a strong partisan, in the and continued till November, when the commission moved into other quarters-to make way for the Circuit Court. I mention this circumstance because in the subsequent hearing before the Supreme Court it | had made to him, I took occasion to say was alluded to as affording clear and per- that we had asked for a commutation of fect proof that the civil authorities, includ-States, were in full force, and therefore ing on the questions involved in our peti-competent to try all citizens charged with tion, which we regarded as vital and imcrime. The military commission closed its proceedings some time in the latter part of lovember, and the record was forwarded to be placed before the President. I had | innocence of the accused.' nothing to do with the trial, having been "To this I replied, as I remember, that "it engaged in the campaign at the time the ar- was just the kind of a technical question advised with the counsel retained for the defense.

"Some time after that had ended, and that the military commission bad found these three parties guilty, and had imposed the death sentence, which only required friends, so I thought I would stand frien the sanction of the President to carry it into | to him myself.' execution, a very strong effort was made here to arrest the infliction of the punishment. Appeals were made to Governor Morton, in response to which he interested himself been his personal counsel for several years

-was just before he was carried to the car
to make his last trip West in behalf of the

Mr. Lincoln on this occasion was the last

does not foreclose the cases of Milligan and

The Death Seems.

The Death Seems.

After the communions evice of seems.

After the communion service of the service in that position. In the spring of 1800 in W. Welloonald's will be since that time. He was a making the service of the Service of

traitors in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio as the assertion of its being a conspiracy involved 'I am confirmed in this belief,' he added by the fact that General Singleton give me the same account of the society of which he has been a member, and General Single "During the interview I took occasion to

bring to his attention the facts as they appeared in the records, showing the circumstances of the arrest and trial, and said that, in my judgment, the surroundings were not such as called for a trial by a military commission, and that much less was there any necessity for the execution of the death penalty. I added that Claims, eaten in this world,' and then he continued: 'This question of the death penalty is is captured. I have to let him take his fate;

iet them hurt a hair of his head.'
"Mr. Lincoln closed the interview by saying that he had not yet seen the papers in these cases, as they had been returned to the commanding officer of the district on when they reached the executive department he would not be in any hurry to get his hands on them; and said, as he pointed to the Virginia side of the l'otomac: I hopo affairs will soon assume such a condition over there that it will be possible to have a general jubilee."

JOHNSON GETS THE PAPERS. Mr. McDonald continued: "I came away from Washington, therefore, perfectly satisfied that there would be no execution; and during the next four weeks the affairs. of the Nation assumed a shape that it pared to judge, I found that in a law case Mr. McDonald was the equal, if not the suing who has been engaged as opposing council. I looked as if there might soon be the general jubilee which Mr. Lincoln had anticipated on the suing who has been engaged as opposing council. pated. The Southern armies had surren dered, and everything seemed to be going the love of his fellow-members of the bar right toward that end, till suddenly the as everywhere. In his official position as sassination of the President threw the United States Senator he went at once to | whole country into such a condition of rage that it was impossible to foresee what would be the outcome. Right in the midst of this excitement President Johnson got his hand on the papers relating to the alliged conspirators, and at once confirmed the sentence of the military commission, and the order was issued for the execution

> "This was about the first of May, 1865; the federal court was then in session in this city, and as soon as we were informed that the order had been issued. Major Gorand who had been very active in his behalf, conferred with me as to the preparation of the necessary papers for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the three persons, who were then in the Ohio penitentiary, before the Circuit Court of the United States. When we presented the applica-tion Circuit Judges Davis and McDenald were on the bench. In asking for writs to bring these parties before them we alleged that their conviction had been illegal; that the tribunal before which they had appeared had no judicial authority to try citizens, and that their threater execution would be a violation of the law. The judges expressed themselves, however, as satisfied that a writ of habeas corpus issued at that time, would not be obeyed by the military authorities, and as the best means of preventing the execution and saving the lives of these men they received the petitions and certified them to the supreme Court of the United States upon what is called an 'opposed opinion' of the two judges in this district.

sion of the White House, The military commission was at that President Lincoln. After two days of importunity the two gentlemen finally succeeded in securing a respite of the sentences of Milligan and Bowles, and of his own ac-

leave Washington at once and had called to inquire whether he had reached any conclusions regarding the applications we the sentence in order that the Supreme portant to the people of the United States. President Johnson replied:

"'I regard all these questions as technirests were made, except that I occasionally | which, if well founded, would make this execution a judicial marder if it were carried

"Informing us that he would commute the sentence of Horsey to one of imprisonment for life, President Johnson said: "This man Horsey seems to have n

"I said that if I had failed to present any reasons that would lead to the saving of his occurred to me. To this the President antime I ever saw Governor Morton-having the President. A direct application was swered: 'Oh, yes, undoubtedly you have been his personal counsel for several years also made to the President, and I was one been very urgent in his behalf, but it has